

Semester I

Title of the paper: English Non-Fictional Prose from Bacon to the Present

Paper No. : II

Unit I: Letters & Diaries

Diaries:

Anne Frank: The Diary of a Young Girl (From 12th June 1942 to 14th August 1942)

"Anne Frank: The Diary of a Young Girl" is a poignant and powerful diary written by Anne Frank, a Jewish teenager, during World War II. The diary covers the period from June 12, 1942, to August 14, 1942, and provides a unique and personal perspective on the Holocaust.

During this time, Anne and her family were in hiding in a secret annex in Amsterdam to escape persecution by the Nazis. The diary captures Anne's thoughts, emotions, and experiences as she grapples with the challenges of living in hiding, the fear of discovery, and the strain on relationships within the confined space of the annex.

Anne writes about her aspirations, frustrations, and the everyday struggles of life in hiding. She also reflects on the human condition, the nature of people, and her own personal growth. Throughout the diary, Anne expresses her dreams of becoming a writer and her desire to make a positive impact on the world.

The entries highlight Anne's resilience, courage, and optimism despite the dire circumstances. Tragically, the Frank family's hiding place was eventually betrayed, leading to their arrest by the Nazis. Anne died in a concentration camp, but her diary survived and was later published by her father, Otto Frank, who was the only family member to survive the Holocaust.

"Anne Frank: The Diary of a Young Girl" remains a timeless and important literary work, offering readers a firsthand account of the Holocaust and a profound insight into the human spirit in the face of adversity.

summary of Anne Frank's diary entries from June 12, 1942, to August 14, 1942:

Introduction to the Setting: During this period, Anne Frank, a Jewish girl, and her family were in hiding in the secret annex above her father Otto Frank's business in Amsterdam. They, along with another family, the Van Daans, and a dentist, Mr. Dussel, were living in cramped quarters to escape persecution by the Nazis during World War II.

Anne's Emotional Struggles: Anne begins by sharing her feelings of isolation and loneliness. The secret annex, while providing safety, is a confined space, and Anne grapples with the challenges of living in such close quarters with others. She expresses a longing for the outside world, her friends, and the freedom that has been taken away from her.

Relationships in the Annex: Anne describes the dynamics among the people in hiding. She has conflicts with her mother, Mrs. Frank, and finds solace in her relationship with her father, Otto. The relationships are strained due to the stressful and confined living conditions, but Anne also shows moments of understanding and empathy.

Educational Pursuits: Anne is a dedicated student and uses her time in hiding to continue her education. She reads books, studies languages, and remains intellectually curious. She aspires to become a journalist or a writer, and her diary serves as an outlet for her creativity and self-expression.

Observations on Human Nature: Anne reflects on human nature, discrimination, and the impact of war on society. She expresses frustration with the prejudices and injustices she witnesses. Despite the harsh circumstances, she maintains a sense of hope and idealism, believing in the goodness of people.

Growing Up in Hiding: Anne writes about her personal growth and the challenges of adolescence. She discusses her changing feelings, emotions, and her developing understanding of the world around her. The diary becomes a tool for self-reflection and a way for Anne to make sense of her experiences.

Fear of Discovery: The constant fear of being discovered by the Nazis hangs over the occupants of the annex. Anne describes the anxiety and tension that comes with the possibility of their hiding place being revealed. The occupants must remain quiet during the day and be cautious about any signs of danger.

The Outside World: Anne's entries provide glimpses of the war-torn world outside. She mentions news from the radio, the rationing of goods, and the impact of the war on daily life. The diary becomes a window into the larger historical context of World War II.

Conclusion of the Period: As of August 14, 1942, the entries cover the ongoing challenges of living in hiding, the emotional struggles of the occupants, and Anne's personal reflections. The reader is left with a sense of the complex and difficult circumstances faced by Anne Frank and the others in the secret annex during this specific timeframe.

June 12, 1942–June 24, 1942

Summary

Anne Frank begins her diary with the hope that she will be able to reveal everything to it, since she feels that she has never truly been able to confide in anyone. She tells the story of how she acquired the diary on Friday, June 12, her thirteenth birthday. Anne wakes up at six in the morning and waits until seven to open her presents. One of the presents is the new diary. Afterward, Anne's friend Hanneli picks her up for school. Anne goes to gym with the other students, although she is not able to participate because her shoulders and hips dislocate too easily. She returns home at five in the afternoon. She describes several of her friends—Hanneli, Sanne, and Jacqueline—whom she has met at the Jewish Lyceum, the local school for Jewish children.

Anne writes about her birthday party on Sunday and continues to describe her classmates. She believes that “paper is more patient than people” and feels that she does not have any true friends and confidants. She has a loving family and many people she could call friends or admirers, but she cannot confide in any of them.

Anne then provides a brief overview of her childhood. She was born in Frankfurt, Germany, in 1929. Her family moved to Holland in 1933 because they were Jewish and her father found a job at a Dutch chemical company. Anne went to a Montessori nursery school and then went on to the Jewish Lyceum.

Anne says that her family's lives are somewhat anxious, especially since they have relatives still living in Germany. Her two uncles fled to North America, and her grandmother came to Holland to live with Anne's family. After 1940, the Nazis occupied Holland and instituted restrictive laws forcing Jews to wear yellow stars to identify themselves. The Germans forced the Jews to turn in their bicycles and shop only during certain hours. Jews were also restricted from riding streetcars, going outside at night, visiting Christian homes, and attending most schools. Anne's grandmother died in 1942, in the midst of this difficult time.

Anne starts addressing her diary as "Kitty" and writes that she and her friends have started a Ping-Pong club. After playing Ping-Pong, the girls go to the nearest ice cream shop that permits Jews, and they let admirers buy them ice cream. Anne complains that she knows boys will become enamored with her right away when she lets them bicycle home with her, so she tries to ignore them. Anne tells Kitty that her entire class is "quaking in their boots" and waiting to hear who will be promoted to the next grade. She is not worried about any subject except math, because in math class she was punished for talking too much. Anne adds that after she wrote a few funny essays on her punishment, the teacher began joking along with her.

Anne notes that it is hot and realizes what a luxury it is to ride in a streetcar, since Jews cannot use them anymore. The ferryman lets them ride the ferry, and Anne says that it is not the fault of the Dutch that the Jews are being persecuted. She tells her diary that a boy, Hello Silberberg, approached her and that they have started to see each other more often.

Analysis

Despite the ominous circumstances for Jews in the Netherlands, Anne's interests are typical for a thirteen-year-old girl from a stable, middle-class family. She mentions the Jewish Lyceum casually, not dwelling on the laws that prevent Jews from attending other schools. Her carefree tone of voice and the topics she explores, such as friendship and gym class, show that she and many other Jews have adapted to their adverse situation without focusing on the difficulties or fears that they face.

Anne's worries about not having enough friends and not getting along well with her mother show that she is a typical adolescent, even in the face of danger. She does not think too much about the war or about her fear of being arrested by the Gestapo. Instead, she focuses on the details of what is happening at school and in her family. When she begins a diary entry with "our entire class is quaking in its boots," we immediately assume that something drastic has occurred because of the Germans and that everyone in the class is afraid. However, Anne is just referring to a mundane school matter. Her diary entries suggest that she is living her life from moment to moment and is deeply enmeshed in her social and educational world.

Anne's diary entries tell us much about her character. From the very beginning, we see that Anne is confident, thoughtful, and creative. She is also a very detailed observer, as evidenced by her lists of birthday presents and her meticulous descriptions of her friends. Anne also seems very disciplined, since she writes lengthy diary entries quite often. Anne's diligence in writing seems to help her release strong feelings instead of blurting them out loud and hurting her family and friends. When Anne remarks that paper is more patient than people, she emphasizes the difficulty she has expressing herself openly in front of others. We assume that she is afraid to confide in people because she is scared that she will hurt her friends and family. Thus, Anne shows us that although she is critical of others' faults, she is sensitive to their feelings.

Anne's candor led her father to omit certain sections of her diary when it was first published. He felt that certain passages were unflattering toward some of the annex's residents, most of whom died in the war. Indeed, in the diary, Anne is always very honest about her feelings and opinions and often insults others. Later, we learn that the others often do not tolerate Anne's frankness. Later editions of Anne's diary include some of the entries that Mr. Frank originally omitted. The inclusion of these passages, whether complimentary or disparaging, help us better understand Anne's development as a woman and her relationships with her friends and family members.

Anne's diary gives her the freedom to express her views however she wishes. When reading Anne's entries, we realize that they show her perspective alone. The entries are, of course, subjective, colored by Anne's views and not necessarily portraying the entire story of a person or an event. In later entries, Anne generally takes back any previous insults she wrote earlier in the heat of the moment. Thus,

despite her stubborn nature and quick temper, Anne demonstrates that she is kind, fair, and forgiving at heart.

In contrast to later entries, Anne's early writings hardly mention her family members. Anne briefly introduces her family, but until they go into hiding, they do not seem to play a large role in Anne's daily thoughts. She refers to her mother and father as "loving parents," and from her brief descriptions they seem caring and easygoing. Anne does not mention the difficulties she has with her mother, which become a frequent subject in later entries. Anne's lack of detail about her family suggests that she has so much going on in her own life that she does not need to dwell on family relationships. When her father, mother, and sister do appear in these first entries, it is usually because Anne observed them doing something peripheral to her story, not because she is thinking about her relationship with them. The family's imminent confinement drastically changes the way Anne thinks about her relation to her family.

July 1, 1942–July 10, 1942

Summary

Anne tells her diary that she has been seeing more of Hello. Hello's parents are in Belgium, but there is no way for him to travel there, so he is living in Amsterdam with his grandparents. On Sunday afternoon, Hello tells Anne that his grandmother did not approve of his association with such a young girl. He also says that he prefers Anne to his old girlfriend Ursul. Hello tells Anne that he will be free Wednesday evenings as well as parts of Saturdays and Sundays, since he used to go to meetings for a Zionist organization but decided not to attend them anymore. On Monday, he meets Anne's parents, then he and Anne go for a walk and do not return until after eight in the evening. Anne's father is furious, and she promises to return before eight in the future. Anne confesses that she is really in love with a boy named Peter, even though he is dating other girls, and that Hello is just a friend or a beau.

Anne receives decent grades on her report card but adds that her parents do not care about grades as much as some of her friends' parents do. Anne's father explains that they will likely have to go into hiding soon, which is why they have been asking friends to store their belongings. He tells her that they will "leave of [their] own accord" instead of waiting for the Germans to take them and that Anne does not have to worry about it right away. She is greatly dismayed by her father's plans. Three days later, on Sunday afternoon, Anne's sister, Margot, tells her that their father had received a call-up notice from the SS, the elite Nazi guard. Later, alone in their room, Margot tells Anne that it was really herself, not Mr. Frank, who had been called up. The girls quickly start packing their things. The next day, they pile on as many layers of clothes as they can, since they cannot risk carrying suitcases. Margot leaves the house first, carrying a schoolbag full of books, and Anne follows later that evening.

Eventually, the entire family arrives at their hiding place in Otto Frank's office building at 263 Prinsengracht. A secret annex was hidden upstairs from the office, behind a big gray door. Four people who work in the office are informed of the Franks' arrival. Margot is waiting for the rest of the family in the annex, which is stocked with dozens of cardboard boxes that had been sent over time. Anne and her father start unpacking the boxes as her mother and sister sleep. Anne writes that she did not have time until Wednesday to consider the "enormous change in [her] life," and that she finally had time to tell her diary about it and think about "what had happened to [her] and what was yet to happen."

Analysis

This section illustrates the poignant contrast between Anne's innocence and the gravity of her family's situation. Having lived a fairly sheltered life thus far in Amsterdam, Anne is naturally focused on normal concerns such as grades and her relationships with boys. Anne writes in detail about her experiences with Hello, which appear to be the most important aspect of her life. Like a typical teenager, Anne focuses on the little nuances of her relationships, experiencing emotional ups and downs based on the type of attention she receives from boys and her friends. However, the events that force the Franks into hiding trivialize every subject that Anne has written about so far. The new gravity of her situation forces Anne to grow up quickly and understand issues that are much bigger than her small social world.

Anne's writing style changes with the transition to her new life in the annex. When the family is forced into hiding, Anne's writing becomes more terse. As the family makes preparations to leave their home, Anne writes, "After that it was quiet in our apartment; none of us felt like eating. It was still hot, and everything was very strange." Anne seems to find comfort in making such concise observations. She makes sure to document each moment of the frightening night when the Franks realize they must hide. When her family is feeling tense and fearful, Anne turns to her diary for comfort so that she does not have to depend

on the already worried adults. This shows Anne's considerable independence for her young age. She knows that a serious upheaval is occurring in her family's life, but she does not panic or cry to her drained parents. Anne instead relies on her journal to support her and drowns out her fears with numerous peripheral details, such as the intricate layout of the annex and the family's moment-by-moment actions. She likewise seems to take comfort in busying herself with practical tasks, as she and Mr. Frank unpack the family's boxes while the others sleep.

Anne has always been aware of prejudice against Jews and of the dangers created by the war. At the same time, she has not felt a sense of immediate danger, so her concerns are focused on mundane issues of daily life. When her family is forced to hide, Anne is confronted with a new reality and finds that she must reconsider the world and her relationship with it. She is particularly horrified that it is Margot, not Mr. Frank, who is called up by the SS. She realizes that the Nazi police do not give any special treatment to children or adults and that all Jews are equally at risk. Anne begins to learn that she can no longer live in the innocent social world of a young teenager and must suddenly confront the adult world and the harshness and dangers of the war.

July 11, 1942–October 9, 1942 **Summary**

Margot and Mr. and Mrs. Frank cannot get used to the chiming of the clock in the annex, but Anne feels reassured by it. She tells her diary that living in the annex is similar to being on vacation in a strange boarding house, and she thinks that the annex is probably the most comfortable hiding place in all of Holland. Anne's father had brought her movie posters to the attic in advance, so she plasters her bedroom walls with them. Anne looks forward to the arrival of the van Daans, the other family who will live with them in the annex. In a comment added to this section several months later, however, Anne expresses how upset she is about not being able to go outside and that she is terrified that they will be discovered and shot.

Anne begins to argue with her mother more frequently. She feels that she does not fit in with her mother or sister, who are both very sentimental. Anne thinks that her father is the only one who understands her. She knows that she will not be able to leave the annex until after the war and that only a few people will be able to visit them. However, she is still hopeful and dreams of many things.

The van Daan family arrives on July 13, 1942. They come one day ahead of schedule because German call-up notices are being sent out with increasing frequency and causing unrest. Mr. van Daan explains what happened after the Franks' disappearance. The Franks had deliberately spread false rumors to throw the Gestapo off their trail, so most of their friends think they went to Switzerland.

Mr. Voskuijl, the father of one of Mr. Frank's coworkers, builds a bookcase in front of the door to the annex to conceal it. Anne's mother and Mrs. van Daan argue a lot, and Peter van Daan annoys the Franks with his hypochondria. Anne adds that Mrs. van Daan and her mother both speak abominable Dutch but that she will properly transcribe it in her diary. Anne is also studying French and memorizes five irregular verbs each day. She complains that Mrs. van Daan criticizes her even though Anne is not her daughter.

Anne and the others in the annex must take turns using the hot water to take baths, and when the plumber visits the building, they must sit completely still. Every time the doorbell rings, Anne is terrified because she thinks it is the Gestapo. Later, Anne imagines that she is in Switzerland and has 150 guilders to spend. She hears only bad news about the fates of the Franks' many Jewish friends and begins to tackle the issue of her identity, since she is both a German and a Jew.

Analysis

At first, Anne sees her new life in hiding as an adventure of sorts. Though the two families live in constant fear of capture, they spend their time thinking about simpler, more immediate problems. They often try to think of ways to escape boredom. Because they are in such close quarters, the residents begin to get annoyed with one another's quirks. Peter is a hypochondriac, Mrs. van Daan is critical, and Anne's mother and Peter's mother fight a lot and speak improper Dutch. At first Anne focuses on figuring out ways to avoid getting frustrated with the others or ways to stay quiet while the plumber is visiting. Anne's initial pleasure with the novelty of the annex quickly fades, as she becomes restless and frustrated at her inability to go outside or even open the curtains during daylight hours. Even Anne's pervasive optimism cannot keep her from feeling dread each time the doorbell rings. The mundane routines of daily life are not quite able to mask the constant ring of terror and fear in the annex.

The war causes Anne to struggle with her identity as both a German and a Jew. She initially identifies herself with the Germans, writing, “Fine specimens of humanity . . . and to think I’m actually one of them!” However, she immediately refutes her own statement, writing “No, that’s not true, Hitler took away our nationality long ago. And besides, there are no greater enemies on earth than the Germans and the Jews.” Anne’s words demonstrate her contempt for the Nazis and her confusion at the fact that they are in fact fellow Germans. Anne feels a stronger connection to the Dutch, but her first instinct is to identify herself as German. She quickly rethinks this notion, realizing that the Nazis no longer consider Jews to be Germans.

The adults in the annex likely share Anne’s confusion about their national and ethnic identity. Having lived in Germany for most of their lives, the Frank and the Van Daan adults have significant roots there. Thirty years earlier, Anne’s father and other German Jews had fought for the German army in World War I. Likewise, in the Netherlands, Dutch Jews and non-Jews lived side by side, considering themselves members of a unified and integrated community. However, the Nazi regime’s rise to power brought the painful realization that both Nazis and many other German people considered Jews foreign or different. As we see in Anne’s identity crisis, the Nazi regime killed not only Jewish people but also the Jewish community’s collective connection to its past. While the Nazis forced Jews to wear stars to mark their identity, they simultaneous stripped the Jews of their identity as members of society.

Anne’s diary demonstrates the impact the Holocaust has on a single girl, which personalizes this sprawling historical horror. Anne becomes preoccupied with questions about who she is and whom she wants to become, and her once innocent perspective changes considerably. The Holocaust forces Anne to grow up and come to terms with her own identity—her role as a member of her family, as a Jew, and as a young woman in a dangerous, threatening world.

Anne Frank

The author of the diary. Anne was born on June 12, 1929, in Frankfurt, Germany, and was four years old when her father moved to Holland to find a better place for the family to live. She is very intelligent and perceptive, and she wants to become a writer. Anne grows from an innocent, tempestuous, precocious, and somewhat petty teenage girl to an empathetic and sensitive thinker at age fifteen. Anne dies of typhus in the concentration camp at Bergen-Belsen in late February or early March of 1945.

When Anne Frank is given a diary for her thirteenth birthday, she immediately fills it with the details of her life: descriptions of her friends, boys who like her, and her classes at school. Anne finds comfort writing in her diary because she feels she has difficulty opening up to her friends and therefore has no true confidants. Anne also records her perceptions of herself. She does not think she is pretty, but she is confident that her personality and other good traits make up for it. Through her writing, Anne comes across as playful and comical but with a serious side.

Anne’s diary entries show from the outset that she is content and optimistic despite the threats and danger that her family faces. The tone and substance of her writing change considerably while she is in hiding. Anne is remarkably forthright and perceptive at the beginning of the diary, but as she leaves her normal childhood behind and enters the dire and unusual circumstances of the Holocaust, she becomes more introspective and thoughtful.

During her first year in the annex, Anne struggles with the adults, who constantly criticize her behavior and consider her “exasperating.” Anne feels extremely lonely and in need of kindness and affection, which she feels her mother is incapable of providing. She also wrestles with her inner self and considers what type of person she wants to become as she enters womanhood. Anne tries to understand her identity in the microcosm of the annex and attempts to understand the workings of the cruel world outside. As she matures, Anne comes to long not for female companionship, but intimacy with a male counterpart. She becomes infatuated with Peter, the van Daan’s teenage son, and comes to consider him a close friend, confidant, and eventually an object of romantic desire.

In her final diary entries, Anne is particularly lucid about the changes she has undergone, her ambitions, and how her experience is changing her. She has a clear perspective of how she has matured during their time in the annex, from an insolent and obstinate girl to a more emotionally independent young woman. Anne begins to think about her place in society as a woman, and her plans for overcoming the obstacles that have defeated the ambitions of women from previous generations, such as her mother. Anne continues to struggle with how she can be a good person when there are so many obstacles in her world. She writes eloquently about her confusion over her identify, raising the question of whether she will consider herself Dutch, as she hears that the Dutch have become anti-Semitic. Anne thinks philosophically

about the nature of war and humanity and about her role as a young Jewish girl in a challenging world. From her diary, it is clear that she had the potential to become an engaging, challenging, and sophisticated writer.

Margot Frank

Anne's older sister. Margot was born in Frankfurt in 1926. She receives little attention in Anne's diary, and Anne does not provide a real sense of Margot's character. Anne thinks that Margot is pretty, smart, emotional, and everyone's favorite. However, Anne and Margot do not form a close bond, and Margot mainly appears in the diary when she is the cause of jealousy or anger. She dies of typhus in the concentration camp a few days before Anne does.

Otto Frank

Anne's father. Otto is practical and kind, and Anne feels a particular kinship to him. He was born on May 12, 1889, into a wealthy Frankfurt family, but the family's international-banking business collapsed during the German economic depression that followed World War I. After the Nazis came to power in Germany, Otto moved to Amsterdam in 1933 to protect his family from persecution. There he made a living selling chemical products and provisions until the family was forced into hiding in 1942. Otto is the only member of the family to survive the war, and he lives until 1980.

In Anne's eyes, Mr. Frank is one of the kindest, smartest, most gentle and thoughtful fathers imaginable. He almost always supports Anne and frequently takes her side during family arguments. He is generous, kind, and levelheaded, while the other adults in the annex can be stingy, harsh, and emotional. Unlike Mr. Dussel, for example, Mr. Frank always tries to save the best food for the children and takes the smallest portion for himself.

Anne feels a special closeness to her father, since she sees herself as more similar to him than to her mother or sister. Anne continually tries to impress her father, live up to his expectations, and obey his wishes. However, when she begins a close relationship with Peter, her father deems it inappropriate, and he asks her to stop visiting Peter in the upstairs part of the annex. Anne is very hurt that her father is so conservative, protective, and secretive about sexuality, and she is upset that he does not approve of her relationship. Out of respect for her father and in an attempt to please him, Anne begins to spend less time with Peter.

Otto was a smart, resourceful, and caring father, as well as a talented businessman. He had a strong character and was clearly the head of the Frank household. The only resident of the annex to survive the war, Otto remained in Auschwitz until it was liberated by Russian troops in 1945. He returned to Holland, where he receives Anne's diary. He remained in Holland until 1953, when he moved to Basel, Switzerland, to join his sister's family. He married another Auschwitz survivor and devoted the rest of his life to promoting Anne's diary.

Edith Frank

Anne's mother. Edith Hollander was originally from Aachen, Germany, and she married Otto in 1925. Anne feels little closeness or sympathy with her mother, and the two have a very tumultuous relationship. Anne thinks her mother is too sentimental and critical. Edith dies of hunger and exhaustion in the concentration camp at Auschwitz in January 1945.

Anne has very little sympathy for her mother during their tumultuous years in the annex, and she has few kind words to say about her, particularly in the earlier entries. Anne feels that her mother is cold, critical, and uncaring, that they have very little in common, and that her mother does not know how to show love to her children. Like Margot, Mrs. Frank is mentioned almost exclusively in instances when she is the source of Anne's anger and frustration. Anne rarely comments on her mother's positive traits.

Later in her diary, however, Anne attempts to look at her mother's life as a wife and mother from a more objective viewpoint. As Anne gets older and gains a clearer perspective, she begins to regret her quick, petty judgments of her mother. Anne has more sympathetic feelings for Mrs. Frank and begins to realize how Mrs. Frank's gender and entrapment in the annex have created many obstacles for her. Despite her new perspective, Anne continues to feel estranged from her sentimental, critical mother and irrevocably deems her unfit. It seems that Mrs. Frank's inability to provide emotional support for her daughter stems in part from the stress and pain of the persecution and forced confinement. Because the diary consists of only

Anne's thoughts and perspectives, we are never able to gain much insight into Mrs. Frank's own personal thoughts or feelings.

Mr. van Daan

The father of the family that hides in the annex along with the Franks and who had worked with Otto Frank as an herbal specialist in Amsterdam. Mr. van Daan's actual name is Hermann van Pels, but Anne calls him Mr. van Daan in the diary. According to Anne, he is intelligent, opinionated, pragmatic, and somewhat egotistical. Mr. van Daan is temperamental, speaks his mind openly, and is not afraid to cause friction, especially with his wife, with whom he fights frequently and openly. He dies in the gas chambers at Auschwitz in October or November of 1944.

Mrs. van Daan

Mr. van Daan's wife. Her actual name is Auguste van Pels, but Anne calls her Petronella van Daan in her diary. Anne initially describes Mrs. van Daan as a friendly, teasing woman, but later calls her an instigator. She is a fatalist and can be petty, egotistical, flirtatious, stingy, and disagreeable. Mrs. van Daan frequently complains about the family's situation—criticism that Anne does not admire or respect. Mrs. van Daan does not survive the war, but the exact date of her death is unknown.

Peter van Daan

The teenage son of the van Daans, whose real name is Peter van Pels. Anne first sees Peter as obnoxious, lazy, and hypersensitive, but later they become close friends. Peter is quiet, timid, honest, and sweet to Anne, but he does not share her strong convictions. During their time in the annex, Anne and Peter develop a romantic attraction, which Mr. Frank discourages. Peter is Anne's first kiss, and he is her one confidant and source of affection and attention in the annex. Peter dies on May 5, 1945, at the concentration camp at Mauthausen, only three days before the camp was liberated.

Albert Dussel

A dentist and an acquaintance of the Franks who hides with them in the annex. His real name is Fritz Pfeffer, but Anne calls him Mr. Dussel in the diary. Anne finds Mr. Dussel particularly difficult to deal with because he shares a room with her, and she suffers the brunt of his odd personal hygiene habits, pedantic lectures, and controlling tendencies. Mr. Dussel's wife is a Christian, so she does not go into hiding, and he is separated from her. He dies on December 20, 1944, at the Neuengamme concentration camp.

Mr. Kugler

A man who helps hide the Franks in the annex. Victor Kugler is arrested along with Kleiman in 1944 but escapes in 1945. He immigrates to Canada in 1955 and dies in Toronto in 1981. Mr. Kugler is also referred to as Mr. Kraler.

Mr. Kleiman

Another man who helps the Franks hide. Johannes Kleiman is arrested in 1944 but released because of poor health. He remains in Amsterdam until his death in 1959. Mr. Kleiman is also referred to as Mr. Koophuis.

Bep Voskuijl

A worker in Otto Frank's office. Elizabeth (Bep) Voskuijl helps the family by serving as a liaison to the outside world. She remains in Amsterdam until her death in 1983.

Mr. Voskuijl

Bep's father.

Miep Gies

A secretary at Otto's office who helps the Franks hide. After the Franks are arrested, she stows the diary away in a desk drawer and keeps it there, unread, until Otto's return in 1945. She died in 2010 at the age of 100.

Jan Gies

Miep's husband. He dies in 1993.

Hanneli

Anne's school friend. The Nazis arrest her early in the war.

Peter Schiff

The love of Anne's life from the sixth grade. Peter Schiff is a boy one year older than Anne. She has dreams about him while in the annex. Peter Schiff is also referred to as Peter Wessel.

Hello Silberberg

A boy with whom Anne has an innocent, though romantic relationship before she goes into hiding. Hello is also referred to as Harry Goldberg.

Unit II: Essays and Histories

Section B: Texts

Essays:

- **Francis Bacon: Of Beauty, Of Love and Of Friendship**

Francis Bacon, an English philosopher, statesman, scientist, and essayist, wrote an essay titled "Of Beauty." This essay is part of a collection of essays published in 1625 under the title "Essays or Counsels, Civil and Moral." In "Of Beauty," Bacon explores the nature and effects of beauty, offering his philosophical reflections on this aesthetic concept. Here's a detailed note on the essay:

Introduction: Bacon begins by asserting that beauty, whether natural or artificial, has a profound and significant impact on the human mind. He acknowledges that beauty is a source of pleasure and enjoyment, and people are naturally drawn to it.

Nature of Beauty: Bacon delves into the dual nature of beauty, distinguishing between natural beauty and artificial or man-made beauty. Natural beauty encompasses the wonders of the natural world, such as landscapes, animals, and the human form. On the other hand, artificial beauty involves the creations of humans, such as art, architecture, and other aesthetic expressions.

The Influence of Beauty: Bacon emphasizes the influential power of beauty, suggesting that it can have a transformative effect on the observer. Beauty, he argues, has the ability to elevate the soul and inspire positive emotions. He believes that exposure to beautiful things can refine and uplift an individual's spirit.

Beauty and Virtue: In Bacon's view, there is a connection between beauty and virtue. He suggests that beautiful people are more likely to be virtuous, as beauty is a reflection of inner goodness. However, he also acknowledges that this correlation is not always accurate, cautioning against making hasty judgments based solely on physical appearance.

The Role of the Imagination: Bacon explores the role of the imagination in perceiving and appreciating beauty. He argues that the imagination plays a crucial role in enhancing the beauty of an object, making it appear more attractive than it might be in reality. The mind, through the imagination, has the power to magnify the aesthetic qualities of things.

Critique of Excessive Beauty: While Bacon extols the virtues of beauty, he also warns against the excess of it. He contends that excessive beauty, especially when combined with arrogance, can lead to negative consequences. He suggests that overly beautiful individuals may become proud or haughty, and their beauty might alienate them from others.

Conclusion: In the conclusion of the essay, Bacon reiterates the positive impact of beauty on the human psyche but emphasizes the need for moderation. He advises against becoming excessively enamored with beauty, urging individuals to maintain balance and humility.

In "Of Beauty," Francis Bacon explores the multifaceted nature of beauty, its effects on individuals, and the delicate balance that must be maintained in appreciating and understanding this aesthetic

quality. Bacon's insights reflect the Renaissance spirit of his time, combining philosophical inquiry with a keen observation of human nature.

Francis Bacon's essay "Of Love" is part of his collection of essays titled "Essays or Counsels, Civil and Moral," published in 1625. In this essay, Bacon explores the various aspects of love, examining its nature, effects, and implications. Here's a detailed note on "Of Love":

1. Introduction:

- Bacon begins by acknowledging that love is a subject that has been extensively discussed by philosophers and poets throughout history. He asserts that he will approach the topic in a practical and empirical manner, aiming to provide useful insights.

2. Classification of Love:

- Bacon classifies love into three categories: love of friends, love of family, and love of a spouse. He suggests that each type of love has its own characteristics and effects on human behavior.

3. Friendship:

- Bacon praises the value of true friendship, emphasizing that it is a form of love that is reliable and enduring. He suggests that true friends share common interests, are loyal to each other, and provide support in times of need. Bacon values friendship for its sincerity and its ability to enhance the quality of life.

4. Familial Love:

- Bacon explores the love within families, particularly the love between parents and children. He notes the natural affection that parents have for their offspring and underscores the importance of family bonds in providing emotional security.

5. Love in Marriage:

- Bacon discusses the concept of love within the context of marriage. He acknowledges the romantic and passionate aspects of love between spouses but also highlights the practical considerations of marriage, such as shared goals and mutual support. He cautions against excessive jealousy and possessiveness in marital relationships.

6. The Dangers of Excessive Love:

- While acknowledging the positive aspects of love, Bacon also warns against the dangers of excessive love. He suggests that obsessive and possessive love can lead to negative consequences, such as jealousy, suspicion, and discord. He advocates for a balanced and rational approach to love.

7. Love and Reason:

- Bacon argues that love should be guided by reason and intellect. He emphasizes the importance of maintaining control over one's emotions and not succumbing to irrational behavior driven solely by passion. Love, in Bacon's view, should be tempered with reason for it to be beneficial.

8. Conclusion:

- In the conclusion, Bacon reflects on the multifaceted nature of love. He acknowledges its complexities, its potential for both good and harm, and the need for individuals to approach love with a discerning and rational mindset. Bacon's essay on love is characterized by a pragmatic outlook, offering practical advice on navigating the intricate dynamics of human relationships.

In "Of Love," Francis Bacon provides a nuanced exploration of the different forms of love, their virtues, and the potential pitfalls associated with excessive or uncontrolled passion. His essay reflects the Renaissance emphasis on reason and practical wisdom in understanding human nature and relationships.

Francis Bacon's essay "Of Friendship":

1. Introduction:

- Bacon begins by asserting that friendship is one of the greatest pleasures in life and one of the noblest virtues. He contends that while other virtues may be useful and necessary, friendship adds joy and sweetness to one's existence.

2. Types of Friendship:

- Bacon classifies friendship into three types: friendship for utility, friendship for pleasure, and friendship of the noblest kind, which he refers to as perfect or complete friendship. The first two types are considered inferior as they are based on self-interest and are more transient.

3. Friendship for Utility:

- Bacon describes the first type of friendship as that which is formed for practical benefits. Friends in this category are useful to each other, such as in business or other endeavors. However, this type of friendship is often conditional and dissolves when the utility diminishes.

4. Friendship for Pleasure:

- The second type of friendship is based on mutual enjoyment and pleasure. Friends in this category find each other entertaining or agreeable, but this form of friendship can also be fickle and easily disrupted when pleasure diminishes or conflicts arise.

5. Perfect or Complete Friendship:

- Bacon extols the virtues of perfect friendship, which he considers the highest form. This type of friendship is based on mutual respect, admiration, and virtue. It involves a deep connection between individuals who share common values and virtues. Perfect friends are loyal, supportive, and committed to each other's well-being.

6. Qualities of a Perfect Friend:

- Bacon outlines the qualities that make for a perfect friend. These include loyalty, honesty, trustworthiness, and a genuine concern for the other person's welfare. He emphasizes that true friends should be mirrors to each other, reflecting each other's virtues and faults.

7. Risks and Challenges:

- Bacon acknowledges that perfect friendship is rare and difficult to find. He recognizes the challenges that can arise, such as envy or competition, and notes that friendships can be tested by adversity. However, he believes that true friendship can withstand such challenges and emerge stronger.

8. Benefits of Friendship:

- Bacon discusses the various benefits of friendship, including the sharing of joys and sorrows, the alleviation of loneliness, and the enhancement of one's character. He suggests that friends are essential for personal growth and happiness.

9. Conclusion:

- In the conclusion, Bacon reiterates the significance of friendship in human life. He encourages the cultivation of true and lasting friendships, emphasizing their ability to bring meaning and richness to one's existence. Bacon's essay on friendship reflects his deep understanding of human relationships and his appreciation for the moral and emotional support that true friends can provide.

In "Of Friendship," Francis Bacon provides a thoughtful exploration of the different types of friendship, with a particular focus on the ideal of perfect or complete friendship. The essay is characterized by Bacon's pragmatic and insightful examination of human relationships and the virtues that underpin genuine friendship.

Unit III: Travelogues & Biographies

An Area of Darkness : V.S. Naipaul

An Area of Darkness is a novel that Naipaul describes the India as a darkness area , he thinks that third world countries are such the place where people suffer from humiliation and tyranny, there is no human rights, no equality between men and women. It is an emotional travelogue written during his first visit to India in 1964. Naipaul's ironic view on India implies to the decay that society suffers from. In An Area of Darkness, he serves mainly as a representative of the western ideas and visions of the world and stands in contrast to the rest of Indian society. Naipaul writes about what he observed during his journey, India , Pakistan, Malaysia , Indonesia , Ivory coast, Iran, Argentina, Uruguay and so on , were his destinations, describing the societies , peoples and lives in his writings, Naipaul describes the reason why chooses postcolonial societies rather than England as his subject matter for most of his novels and travel books, determined to become a great and well-known writer , also he knows so little about England even he has spent many years in that country.

Naipaul is a crucial West Indian novelist of the colonial experience. He was born in an impoverished region of Trinidad wherein his father had emigrated from India. Naipaul is a much discussed novelist. From the beginning of his literary career he has been surrounded by controversy because of his wry assessment of postcolonial societies. He arouses contrasting responses among his readers who are divided into opposite critical camps. On the one hand there are critics, who pay him endless praise while on the other there are those who, striking the opposite chord, attack him for his unfavourable portrayal of Third World. Naipaul's important travelogues are on India, Caribbean, Africa and some of the Islamic international locations. Since an incredible amount of work has been explored about Naipaul's fictional writings, this study confines itself to his journey writings, an area not much explored. An strive is made to have a look at those travelogues within numerous elements of postcolonial idea expounded with the aid of Frantz Fanon, Edward Said, Bill Ashcroft, Gayathri Chakravarthy Spivak, Homi K. Bhabha and others. The postcolonial idea is used as a major tool to draw the reader's attention to Naipaul's writings. The texts chosen for the look at are An Area of Darkness, India A Wounded Civilization, India A Million Mutinies Now, The Masque of Africa, The Middle Passage, Among the Believers: An Islamic Journey and Beyond Belief: Islamic Excursions the various Converted Peoples.

V. S Naipaul's An area of darkness – A discovery of India is the first of his acclaim. Indian trilogy. It is an emotional travelogue written during his first visit to India in 1964. It is logically the most emotional and subjective book. It describes his first journey to the country of his ancestors. The story abounds with descriptions of the extreme poverty of India. Naipaul describes India as 'the poorest country in the world.' The Indians defecate everywhere but fail to face up to this fact according to Naipaul. He analyses in a very logical way the reasons why he thinks Poverty exists in such a real way in India. He mentions at one stage how 'divorce of the intellect from body labour has made of us the most resource less and most exploited nation on earth.' The concluding section abounds in grim and rather depressing images of

poverty. When Naipaul pays a trip to the village and meets the emaciated Ramachandra who is surrounded in dire poverty he is appalled and simply wants to leave the country at once. Poverty is seen as a self-defeating and destructive reality in this country. The most striking to the eye for Naipaul, before he could penetrate into the psyche of India, was its visual aspect. He sees the country full of dirt, dust, starved and sick people and poor beggars. Indian poverty, commented on throughout the travelogue, is for Naipaul an enormously painful experience. His vivid descriptions of people squatting in the streets and of dirty, decrepit beggars craving for alms create a typical picture of Indian environment. For Naipaul,

“India is the poorest country in the world” (an area of Darkness44).

As Naipaul focus, beggary has its special position in India and cannot be judged from a European perspectives. Beggars have a secure position within the society. It is an inseparable element of India. Beggary has its “function”, because every act of “giving to the beggar” is seen as “the automatic act of charity, which is an automatic reverence to God”. Defecating belongs to India in the same way as beggary. It became almost a ritual. People walk in the streets full of excrements they do not notice, or even see. Although latrines and toilets are still not commonplace in India, the only reason for this situation is that Indians prefer defecating in an open air. It has become their daily routine and habit. For the westerner it is altogether incomprehensible as Naipaul asserts.

In An Area of Darkness opening section entitled Travellers Prelude deals with the difficulties surrounding bureaucracy in the country. The book is divided into three parts. First part entitled is A Resting Place for the Imagination. He speaks about his ancestors coming to India as indentured labourers. He also deals with his first experiences on the issue of race, of Muslims and Hindus. Naipaul was born an unbeliever. He grew up in an orthodox Hindu family. In India he explains how caste comes to mean the brutal division of labour and this was an unpleasant concept. While he was an unbeliever he was still saddened at the decay of old customs and rituals. Naipaul talks about the poverty in India and how it is one of the poorest countries in the world. When he moves to London he finds himself as one more face in the midst of Industrialized England. Naipaul speaks about the Indian English mimicry and how this is just like fantasy. He goes on to speak about the custom of defecating everywhere and how they refuse to acknowledge this fact. The approach to many villages is not a pleasant experience therefore. Naipaul speaks about Mahatma Gandhi and how he was able to look at India squarely and see its problems in a totally objective manner.

“And for the first time in my life I was one of the crowds. There was nothing in my appearance or dress to distinguish me from the crowd, eternally hurrying into Church Gate station ... It was like being denied part of my reality.”

Second part opens with the image of a Doll’s House on the Dal Lake. This is in fact a hotel called Hotel Liward, which is situated in Kashmir. He speaks about his relationships with the various people who worked in the hotel and the ensuing conflicts, which occurred. We learn about the function of the Indian Civil Service. He is encouraged to join a pilgrimage to the Cave of Amarnath the Eternal Lord,

which is ninety miles north of Srinagar. He, speaks about his joy and that of the other pilgrims as they climb the Himalayas and try to get inside a cave. Even though they are on a pilgrimage Naipaul states how as soon as they got inside the cave it was like a typical Indian bazaar. Naipaul recounts many anecdotes among them one about a young couple called Rafiq and Laraine. Rafiq is a poor musician. They spend a good deal of time fighting but eventually they get married. They split up however as she is unable to bear the poverty in India. She returns home to America.

“The British refused to be absorbed into India; they did not proclaim, like the Mogul, that if there was a paradise on earth, it was this, it was this, and it was this. While dominating India they expressed their contempt for it, and projected England; and Indians were forced into nationalism.”

Third part entitled is Fantasy and Ruins deals how the British possessed the country completely. Their withdrawal was irrevocable. He speaks about the English of the raj how they swaggered and had mannerisms and spoke a jargon. He mentions Kipling and how he is a good chronicler of Anglo-India. He talks about how the “Taj Mahal” is a great building without a function. He goes on to speak about writers and how Indian attempts at the novel reveal the Indian confusion further. Naipaul moves on to speak about Indian railways and how he befriended a Sikh while travelling by train in the south of India. He comes to the conclusion however that India for him remains an area of darkness. He has learned over the years his separateness his contentment with being a colonial without a past and without ancestors. At the conclusion of the novel he tells us about his encounter with an emaciated man called Ramachandra. This man wants help to start litigation and get some land, which formerly belonged to Naipaul’s grandfather. Naipaul is disgusted at this incident and leaves in a mood of self-reproach. He talks about his flight home and how it was made up of anxiety and frustration. He admits that the journey to India should not have been made as it broke his life in two. Colonial India in the twentieth century forms the cultural context of this novel. Naipaul gives the reader a vivid insight into the various sects and cultural systems dominating this country. In Part two of the novel Naipaul analyses the whole colonial process. There are copious references to Hinduism and Muslims and Buddhism and he paint some vivid pictures of the various customs, which these people engage in.

“And in India, I was to see that so many of the things newer and now perhaps truer side of my nature kicked against the smugness as it seemed to me, the imperviousness to criticism, the refusal to see, the double talk and double think had an answer in that side of myself which I had thought buried and which India revived as a faint memory.”

Naipaul has been in India a much longer time and travelled much more extensively. Yet, the impressions of his first visit as recorded in An Area of Darkness are journalistic and lack depth in some areas of observation. Naipaul journeys India, for the first time, with the professed aim of discovering his Indian identity. It has always been significant for a writer to establish a district identity, especially when s/he is an outsider or wants to be considered one. His first visit to

India in 1962 was undertaken as a quest for his roots in the country From where his grandfather had migrated to Trinidad as an indentured labourer, at the beginning of this century. He first visited Bombay and found that it was not what he had expected. He hated being part of a crowd at Church gate station and craved for preferential treatment, something that he had always got-in Trinidad and England. But here in India he found no special attention from Indians. In Part two of the novel Naipaul analyses the whole colonial process. There are copious references to Hinduism and Muslims and Buddhism and he paint some vivid pictures of the various customs, which these people engage in. Naipaul's multifaceted and so frequently arguable writings have greater than once placed him in a private, unique courting to London, the centre of the British colonial Empire. Naipaul is observed to be pretty vital about India, whereas in third one his perception of India modifications. An Area of Darkness is V.S.Naipaul emotional adventure to India, home of his ancestors. This book is specializes in the experiences and reactions of author as his journey across India about his roots and beyond. It turned into a journey undertaken with expectation for solutions on questions of home and identification. Naipaul has himself confessed that It was the country from which my grandfather came, a country never physically described and therefore never real, a country out in the void beyond the dot of Trinidad.

Throughout An area of darkness there is a sense of humiliation, of a personal frustration that the India of his secret imagination and longings, of his imagined origins, in another oriental third world country despite its size and ancient history. He feels disgust at the dirt, decay, incompetence, corruption, passivity, the humiliation by the threatening Chinese army. Like many other nationalists, Naipaul wants a modern, western efficient industrialized state, and he wants a revitalized native, traditional, authentic culture. Naipaul as a person of Indian ancestry, his comments must be taken seriously as good counsel, but, then, there have been serious criticism of his views as ill-informed. For many Indian critics, Naipaul denies the optimistic side of India, despite making some strong valid points; Naipaul almost never touches optimistic side .As if he has decided to turn a blind eye towards the positive side of things. As Bhosale in his article writes: Naipaul's description of India is impulsive and anecdotal. His failure is evident in the overall gloomy picture that comes out of his writing. But again this is the beauty of a travelogue, as it captures the true responses of a visitor. The picture surely is not complete and lacks many facades of India. It is really sad; as most of Naipaul's analysis and criticism holds so true that I cannot deny it. What he saw in 1964 has seldom changed after almost fifty years. His sharp criticism of almost everything related to India offends and hurts us. But at the same time, it helps us to pause and look at our and our country from a different perspective.

Unit IV: Speeches & Periodicals

Section B: Texts

Speeches:

1. Winston Churchill. “Blood, Toil, Tears and Sweat” May 13, 1940. First Speech as Prime Minister to House of Commons,

The phrase "blood, toil, tears and sweat" became famous in a speech given by Winston Churchill to the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom on 13 May 1940. The speech is sometimes known by that name.

This was Churchill's first speech since becoming prime minister.^[1] It was made on 13 May 1940 to the House of Commons after having been offered the King's commission the previous Friday, to become [Prime Minister of the United Kingdom](#) in the first year of [World War II](#). Churchill had replaced [Neville Chamberlain](#) on 10 May, and in this speech he asked the House to declare its confidence in his Government. The motion passed unanimously.^[1] This was the first of three speeches which he gave during the period of the [Battle of France](#), which commenced with the German invasion of the [Low Countries](#) on 10 May.

With World War Two being one of, if not the most, geopolitically influential events of the past 150 years, we would do well to analyze and break down arguably the most important speech of World War Two.

Winton Churchill's “Blood, Toil, Tears and Sweat” speech has been quoted and drawn upon countless times since it was first delivered on May 13th, 1940. Since then we, the public, have been able to delve back into the importance, meaning, and structure of this speech so that we may better learn from it and analyze how it influenced the current world around us.

My central thesis is that Winston Churchill in his “Blood, Toil, Tears and Sweat” speech was delivering two separate speeches to two separate audiences at the same time when it was performed. Using a cleaver form of arrangements, propped up by a healthy dose of both Ethos, Pathos, and style, that varies throughout the speech, he is able to effectively win over his political counterparts, along with the populace by approaching each with different forms of persuasion.

With the style of his speech differentiating greatly between the former and latter half of his speech we are able to see that he is in fact trying to not only win over the political parties within the House of Commons but to also convince the nation outside of parliament's doors that he is the right man to lead Great Britain to victory against the Axis powers. The first time this speech was heard by anyone other than Winston himself was on May 13th, but the speech was only partly covered by the BBC, and a much shorter summary of it was published the next day in the national newspapers. It wasn't until Churchill gained the support of more MPs that the rest of the nation was able to hear it. A recording of the speech was played on national radio on the 19th of May. Here it received a far more positive reception than it did in the House of Commons a few weeks earlier.

By asserting himself as the King's chosen leader of the nation. This gives him great credibility to the royalists within the room but also is able to align himself and close the gap between himself and those who believe that Winston wants what is best for him and not the nation as a whole.

As Winston's tact fluctuates from a far more formal, structured tone, to a noticeable more stylized version as the formality of parliamentary proceedings is filtered out through a more humanistic, true British tone as he focuses his attention away from the MPs and onto the general public who will be looking to their new leader for hope and confidence in the preceding days when the speech will be delivered to them through a radio address and the national newspapers.

Churchill was an expert at giving morale-boosting speeches. Having been in multiple wars and in multiple branches of the armed forces, he had been exposed to a great number of extremely tense and life threatening forces. He had both served and led men, so he was well precited in implementing the rhetorical tools for which it would take to inspire the parliament and the nation as a whole to stand behind him and support him in a united fashion. Although “Blood, Toil, Tears and Sweat” was his first address to the nation as Prime Minister, it was certainly not his last, as he understood the importance of great, inspirational leadership and the mountains that it could move, if implemented and delivered correctly.

For those of us today living in peacetime, it is almost impossible to comprehend and to appreciate the sense of hopelessness that had befallen Great Britain. They had seen each and every one of their neighboring allies swept aside by the blitzkrieg, and with little hope of respite, they did not know which way to turn. In desperate need of fresh leadership, it was Winston Churchill who stepped up. It was clear to all upon the delivery of “Blood, Toil, Tears, and Sweat” that Winston would lead by example and would do everything within his power to secure victory at any and all cost.

To highlight the overall feeling of the speech, one does not need to go further than the line which states “You ask, what is our aim? I can answer in one word. It is victory. Victory at all costs — Victory in spite of all terrors — Victory, however long and hard the road may be, for without victory there is no survival.” (Churchill)

The passion and belief that radiated from Churchill seeped into the Houses of Parliament, and then from there into the nation (Moss). The British public could do little but to let the thought of optimism and victory creep into their minds. Churchill knew that the odds were stacked against his country, and without belief in itself, Britain would surely succumb to the might of the Axis powers. Winston recorded in thoughts in The Gathering Storm before he went to bed on May 12th, 1940 “I felt as if I were walking with destiny and that all my past life had been but preparation for this hour and this trial”. (Churchill)

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The speech is broken down into two main segments, that I will dissect further into my critical analysis. The first of these is the classic parliamentary proceedings and states of affairs, with regard to forming a new government that could table motions and allows parliamentary proceedings to formally take place. The split is quite clear upon reading the full speech. The section of the speech that is often highly quoted follows this section.

From paragraphs one to three, Churchill is found to be discussing the classic parliamentary proceedings which inevitably come along with forming a new government. This includes addressing the house, speaker, country and setting out specific changes that have been made from the previous administrations and the positives of this. Churchill addresses the fact that many of his appointments have had to be made in a such short time frame due to the severity of the situation bearing down on them. He apologizes for any who have been affected by the disruption and confusion, but also mentions the necessity of such changes. There are many different subsections that are hidden within these three paragraphs as such an immense about of ground was covered.

“Blood, Toil, Tears and Sweat” is far from a beautiful speech. The majority is set in tune with parliamentary proceedings in mind so that a plan can begin to formulate as to how the House will go forward to combat the Nazis and defend the country. Much of it is short and to the point, especially in paragraphs two and three when Churchill mentions his appointments to the War Cabinet and also those in the high executive office. However, the speech really does come into its own in paragraphs four and five. With highly quoted lines such as ‘I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears, and sweat.’ And also “What is our aim? I can answer in one word: victory. Victory at all costs, victory in spite of all terror, victory, however long and hard the road may be; for without victory, there is no survival.”. Repetition is commonly used time and time again with “Victory”, “War” and “Survival” all have multiple repetitions in the second to last paragraphs. Clearly, these are the main sticking points that Churchill is trying to hammer home to those listening. He is making his point crystal clear by separating his policy away from Chamberlin’s and declaring war has arrived, as opposed to appeasement

With Ethos being implemented heavily throughout the first half of “Blood, Toil, Tears and Sweat” and sparsely in the second, we must look more closely as to why this is the case. I believe that Churchill is predominantly speaking to his audience of MPs and the House of Lords in the rafters when he delivers the formalities of the parliamentary proceedings for eh first three-quarters of the speech.

The issue of Churchill being Prime Minister at such a precarious and delicate moment in time was questioned by many. Churchill was seen as a divisive figure due to his lack of party loyalty when in 1904 he left the Conservative Party to join the Liberal Party, and then again in 1925 when he switched back to the Conservative Party. He had garnered some enemies along the way, and this was to make his ascension

to Prime Minister even harder than it otherwise would have been. Churchill set out to attempt to rally the entire Parliament behind him so that he could focus on the external troubles of winning a war, rather than internal strives of winning over a Parliament. To do this Churchill would have to set out many logical and sound arguments to draw closer the divide in political thought between him and those who otherwise would have opposed his leadership. This was evident when he tries to bolster his legitimacy as Prime Minister by stating the fact that he had “received His Majesty’s commission to form a new Administration.”. By aligning himself with the will of George VI he was proving that if the house did not support him, that they were also not supporting the King. This was clearly a clever tactic used by Churchill as his legitimacy to be Prime Minister was precarious at best. Churchill again shows Parliament that he is in command of the situation by reinforcing the fact that he has the ear of the King when he later states that he is “submitting a further list to His Majesty tonight”. Disagreeing with the will of the King is not illegal, but it would be greatly frowned upon. Without the support of the monarchy, the Prime Minister can have no real legitimate claim to the position under British law.

Churchills position as Prime Minister was always initially going to be pushed back against. This is because he was never elected as Prime Minister by the general public. Since there had to be an immediate replacement for Sir Neville Chamberland, Churchill was next in line and as a result of this, he was forced to continue to prove that he was the right man for the job by doubling down on his legitimacy as the rightful Prime Minister. When he states in the first paragraph of his speech “I have completed the most important part of the task. A war Cabinet has been formed.”. This ethos is making clear that Churchill is not willing or even able to take a back seat in the series of events that is about to unfold. He has taken it upon himself and has burdened the weight of the nation on his shoulders by immediately taking care of one of the most important tasks a nation at war can do. Alongside quickly setting up a War Cabinet, Winston was able to show unity and bipartisanship by reaching across the aisle by uniting each of the three-party leaders under his banner by having them serve in either the War Cabinet or in the high executive office. It is therefore hard for any Members of Parliament to argue against the man who has the support of their own personal party leader. This move was clearly precalculated and launched to repel any possible dissention for usurpers within the three main political parties of the time.

Going off of a large amount of Ethos evident in the first three main paragraphs of the speech, we are then able to compare and contrast this with the pivot of writing style Churchill henceforth implements for the rest of the speech. Before this point, there were little to no examples of Pathos, but the next section which I will analyze is littered with it.

In the final of the four main paragraphs, we see the change in Churchill’s tone and manner reflected in his writing. The pleasantries have been taken care of, the egos of his fellow MPs have been stroked, now is the moment when he is acting as the Prime Minister of the nation, not just a single chamber of men. The next paragraph is strewn with examples of repetition and pathos. An example is the famous line and title of the speech “I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears, and sweat.”. This is a prime and clear example of pathos, as he is showing the nation the extreme lengths that he is willing to go to, to serve the nation, even putting his own body on the line to defend it. The examples of pathos continue as he highlights the atrocities being caused by Germany as he addresses their actions as a “lamentable catalog of human crime.”. He is trying to put as wide a gap between the actions of Germany and the actions of Great Britain.

Also, we see repetition being used to hammer home his most important phrases and chosen words. when he states, “It is victory, victory at all costs, victory in spite of all terror, victory, however long and hard the road may be; for without victory, there is no survival.”. Victory is clearly the main message he is trying to convey here. Great Britain is seen as a great world power, and its people would expect nothing less than absolute victory. Churchill is promising them that victory if they decide to support and follow him.

To conclude, Churchill is and has always been seen as a master orator and writer, and his first speech as Prime Minister of Great Britain highlights just that. Using a noticeable split in his use of ethos and pathos from the first to the second half of the speech, he shows that he is trying to win the support of his fellow MPs, and also the general public. Repetition also features heavily during the final paragraph to hammer home the threats that face the nation.

Ultimately this speech should be viewed from the perspectives of MPs and also the general public. Without the support of both the war could not be won, so both need to be addressed with equal importance.

Blood, Toil, Tears, and Sweat: Section 1 Summary

- Churchill sums up what's been going on the past few days. The king asked him to put together a new cabinet that included people from all parties.
- Churchill has already assembled a War Cabinet of five MPs from three different parties.
- Churchill says he had to put together the War Cabinet immediately because of the war, but other positions will be filled soon, hopefully tomorrow after he submits his final choices to the king that night.
- It usually takes a bit longer to fill those jobs anyway.

Section 2 Summary

- Churchill tells Parliament that he and the Speaker of the House thought it would be a good idea to call a session of Parliament.
- After this session, the House of Commons won't meet until May 21st, unless there's an earlier need.
- The topics for the next session will be communicated to the MPs as soon as possible.

3 Summary

- Creating a new government is always tricky, but now the country is in the early phase of a major conflict, which makes it even trickier.
- Fighting is already underway in Norway and Holland, plus there are preparations to be made in the Mediterranean and in Great Britain itself.
- Churchill says he had to act quickly to create his new government, and therefore hopes the other MPs will cut him some slack for the unceremonious quality of his administration's transition.
- Churchill claims that all he can offer is his hard work and his ultimate dedication—blood, toil, tears, and sweat—to the cause before him.

4 Summary

- Churchill tells it straight: The road ahead into war will be long and difficult.
- Great Britain intends to fight on every front possible against the tyrannical force of Nazi Germany.
- The goal of the British war effort will be victory no matter the cost.
- Victory is necessary because if the British don't win, they and their empire won't survive.
- The mission to defeat the Nazis and protect the British Empire is also about protecting the ideals of the British Empire and the forward progress of humanity.
- Despite the known struggle ahead, Churchill expresses hope that the Brits' united strength will result in victory.